

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 23, 1861.

NO. 163.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

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Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

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Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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A N D L A D I E S F U R S ,
429 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
L O U I S V I L L E , K Y .
Oct. 24, 1860-w&twtw.

L A W N O T I C E .
J A M E S B . C L A Y .
T H O S . B . M O N R O E , J R .
C L A Y & M O N R O E .

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to him will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

T H O S . B . M O N R O E , J R .
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&twtw.

L Y S A N D E R H O R D ,
A T T O R N E Y A T L A W ,
F R A N K F O R T , K Y .

P R A T I C E S Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

G . W . C R A D D O C K .
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O F F I C E on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties

Jan. 5, 1858-tf.

J . W . F I N N E L L .
V . T . C H A M B E R S .
F I N N E L L & C H A M B E R S ,
A T T O R N E Y S A T L A W .

O F F I C E—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

C O V I N G T O N , K E N T U C K Y .

February 22, 1860-tf.

T . N . & D . W . L I N D S E Y ,
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P R A T I C E S Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 13, 1859-tf.

J . H . K I N K E A D ,
A T T O R N E Y & C O U N S E L L O R A T L A W ,
G A L L A T I N , M O .

P R A T I C E S in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

J . H . K I N K E A D ,
A T T O R N E Y & C O U N S E L L O R A T L A W ,
G A L L A T I N , M O .

P R A T I C E S in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

R O B T . J . B R E C K I N R I D G E ,
A T T O R N E Y A T L A W ,
L E X I N G T O N , K Y .

O F F I C E on Short street between Lime-
stone and Upper streets.

May 23, 1859-tf.

D E N T A L S U R G E Y ,
B Y E . G . H A M B L E T O N , M . D .

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Office at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

J O H N P . M O R T O N & C O .
(S U C C E S S O R T O M O R T O N & G R I S W O L D .)

B o o k s e l l e r s , S t a t i o n e r s , B i n d e r s , a n d B o o k a n d J o b P r i n t e r s , M a i n S t r e e t , L o u i s v i l l e , K y .

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R o o m s u n d e r C o m m o n w e a l t h O f f i c e .

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H . S A M U E L ' S B A R B E R S H O P .

Feb. 8, 1860.

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the Owenton turnpike road. For particulars apply to

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T HE Telegraph Office in this city has been re-
moved to the Freight Office of the Louisville,

Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All

persons having business with the office will please

notice this change.

T . C . K Y T E ,
jan7 tf.

Agent.

C I G A R S A N D T O B A C C O .

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND

best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever

brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call

and get them at [dec11] GRAY & TODD'S.

C R A N B E R R I E S .

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for sale by [dec12] GRAY & TODD'S.

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S I M P S O N & S C O T T ,
A t t o r n e y s a n d C o u n s e l l o r s a t L a w .
F R A N K F O R T , K Y .

O f f i c e a d j o i n i n g Y e o m a n B u i l d i n g — T h e s a m e
h e r e t o r e o c u p i e d b y J o h n L . S c o t t .

J U D G E J A M E S S I M P S O N A N D J O H N L .
S C O T T w i l l h e r e a f t e r p r a c t i c e l a w i n p a r t n e r s h i p
i n t h e C o u r t o f A p p e a l s a n d F e d e r a l C o u r t
a t F r a n k f o r t . J u d g e S i m p s o n w i l l r e s p e c t f u l l y
r e f e r t o a l l p e o p l e w h o h a v e k n o w n h i m , e i t h e r
a t t h e B a r o r a s C i r c u i t J u d g e i n e a r l y , o r
m o r e r e c e n t l y a s J u d g e o f t h e C o u r t o f A p p e a l s o f K e n t u c k y . J o h n L . S c o t t
w i l l r e f e r t o h i m s e l f t o h i s p u b l i c a t i o n s .

J o h n L . S c o t t w i l l r e f e r t o h i m s e l f t o h i s p u b l i c a t i o n s .

J u d g e S i m p s o n w i l l r e f e r t o h i m s e l f t o h i s p u b l i c a t i o n s .

J u d g e S i m p s o n w i l l r e f e r t o h i m s e l f t o h i s p u b l i c a t i o n s .

J u d g e S i m p s o n w i l l r e f e r t o h i m s e l f t o h i s p u b l i c a t i o n s .

J u d g e S i m p s o n w i l l r e f e r t o h i m s e l f t o h i s p

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. JOHN N. NORTON, of the Episcopal church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A PETITION.

Mr. ROUSSEAU presented a petition from a number of ladies of Louisville in favor of freedom and neutrality: referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ROUSSEAU—JUDICIA—A bill to charter the Galen's Head Dispensary of Louisville: passed.

Mr. CISELL—JUDICIA—A H. R. bill to amend the act to allow the personal representatives of non-resident decedents to bring suit in this State, with the opinion it should not pass.

The vote was taken shall the bill be rejected, and it was decided in the affirmative, by yeas 23, nays 13—and the bill was rejected.

Mr. PENNEBAKER moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill.

Mr. CISELL moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table: negatived by yeas 17, nays 19.

Mr. ROUSSEAU advocated the reconsideration briefly.

The vote was reconsidered, and the bill re-committed to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. DEHANAN—FINANCE—A H. R. bill for the benefit of J. Houseman, of Graves county: passed.

Mr. GILLIS—EDUCATION—A bill for the benefit of School District, No. 65, in Whitley county: passed.

RESOLUTION FOR FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Under a dispensation of the rules, the Senate took up the H. R. resolution fixing Monday, the 20th day, for the final adjournment of the General Assembly, and the proposed amendment to fix this day, May 22d.

Mr. READ moved to amend by inserting Friday, the 24th.

Mr. WALKER moved to postpone the consideration of the subject until Thursday: negatived.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved to insert Monday next as the day of adjournment.

Mr. MARSHALL moved to insert Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. CHAMBERS moved to insert Thursday, 23d of May, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

A number of other days and hours were suggested, and a good deal of discussion ensued in relation to the proper time to be fixed on for adjournment.

The vote was taken first upon inserting Monday, 27th of May, at 12 o'clock, and negative.

The vote was then taken on inserting Friday, 24th, at 12 o'clock, M.: adopted by yeas 22, nays 16.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES RESUMED.

Mr. IRVAN—PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—A H. R. bill to change the boundary of the Newcastle Magistrates' district, in Henry county: passed.

Mr. ANDREWS—MILITARY AFFAIRS—Asked to be discharged from a resolution of inquiry: discharged.

Same—Asked to be discharged from the consideration of a memorial of citizens of Paducah, in relation to erecting forts, &c.

Mr. JOHNSON opposed the discharge of the committee.

Mr. WHITAKER replied to Mr. JOHN SON, and favored the discharge.

Before action, the hour arrived for the special order.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10½ O'CLOCK.

The military bills, reported from the majority and minority of the committee on Military Affairs, being the special order for this hour, were laid over until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the request of the Military committee to be discharged from the memorial of citizens of Paducah in relation to erecting forts, &c.

Mr. JOHNSON again opposed the discharge, and replied to Mr. WHITAKER.

Mr. WHITAKER again replied to Mr. JOHNSON, and advocated the discharge of the committee.

The discussion between Messrs. JOHN SON and WHITAKER took a wide political range, in which we cannot follow them.

Mr. ANDREWS explained the views of the committee. He spoke at considerable length in relation to the condition of the country, and urged the discharge of the committee.

Mr. ROUSSEAU also favored the discharge of the committee. He also spoke at length on the state of the country, and fully explaining his position on the exciting questions of the day.

Mr. JOHNSON took the floor, and replied at length to Mr. ROUSSEAU, and continued his remarks until nearly the hour for recess.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received, announcing the passage of a H. R. bill to amend the charter of Carlisle, in which they request the concurrence of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor in response to a resolution of the Senate: ordered to be printed.

Mr. JENKINS moved the Senate adjourn.

The yeas and nays were called for, but before the roll was called the hour of 1 o'clock arrived, and the

Senate took a recess, under the rule, until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the Military committee asking to be discharged from the consideration of the petition of the citizens of Paducah for the erection of a fort, &c.

Mr. READ moved an adjournment: carried.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

A REMONSTRANCE.

Was presented by Mr. RODMAN, which was referred to a select committee.

BILL PRESENTED.

Mr. SLEED—A bill to amend the charter of the town of Carlisle: passed.

MILITARY BILL.

The House then took up the bill to arm the State, which was read a third time.

Mr. GAITHER offered an amendment by way of engrossed ryder, to the effect that the

arms, &c., purchased shall not be used against either the North or the South, except in case of invasion, but shall be used for the purpose of maintaining a strict neutrality.

Mr. GAITHER moved the previous question: adopted—yeas, 56; nays, 30.

Mr. GAITHER's amendment was then rejected—yeas, 43; nays, 46.

The question then being on the passage of the bill, it was rejected—yeas, 48; nays, 42—the Constitution requiring 51 votes to make an appropriation exceeding \$100.

The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abell, Alexander, Armstrong, Bonham, Brown, Buckner, Burbridge, Burdett, Burnham, Burton, Jr., Carlisle, Clay, Clarendon, M. J. Cook, Downing, Ellis, English, Finn, Fisher, Fogle, Forman, Gilbert, Goodloe, Hamer, Hause, Hoge, Hough, Houghton, Hunter, Ireland, J. H. Smith, Lachey, Lattrell, Massie, Neale, Neil, Rappier, Riddell, Ritter, Rodden, L. H. Smith, Tavis, White, Wolfe, Word—48.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker, (Merriweather,) Messrs. Burns, Chambers, Cleary, Coffey, Jr., Coleman, J. W. Cook, Croxton, Day, Dobyns, Donan, Dunlap, Ewing, Faulconer, Gaither, Jr., Gale, Geiger, Goeben, Gowdy, Griffin, Gudgel, Hitt, Huskins, Wm. Johnson, Lammont, Leach, Linn, Machen, Mann, McElroy, McFarland, McKee, Ratcliff, Richardson, Salyers, Shawhan, Sled, H. H. Smith, Stivers, Terry, Walker, D. P. White.

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thirty-four States that once formed our great, free and prosperous Union. Little did we anticipate six months ago that our political sky would now be overcast with the dark clouds of disunion and of civil war, and that this time-honored insignia of our national freedom and greatness would be trampled in the dust, and insulted in any portion of our free and happy country. Little did we anticipate that an insane effort would be made by any part of our beloved country to substitute another flag with but seven stars, as a badge of revolution, treating the stars and stripes as the banner of a foreign government. But such is the sad reality which we are called upon to witness, and the reflection would not be so gloomy did we not witness in our beloved and chivalrous State, which has always been loyal to the Union, a concerted design on the part of many, to trail the flag of the Union in the dust, and to rear in its place the flag of a Southern Confederacy. It is this unfortunate tendency which has led to your present organization.

You feel it to be your duty, in this hour of peril and threatened ruin, to take a bold stand for your common country, and for the welfare of your beloved Kentucky. May you never falter until all enemies are subdued from whatever quarter they may come! And in the midst of your greatest trials and difficulties, ever bear with you the recollection that the hearts of the ladies of Falmouth are with you. Their hearts fondly cling to the Union—the whole Union. They, therefore, expect every Union man to do his duty. They never expect to hear of this flag being sullied by a traitor's hands, but they look for it long to display its folds to the gentle breeze—over freedom's soil—inspiring from the depths of every patriot's heart the sentiment—

"May our Star Spangled Banner forever wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

COL. JOHN E. RECORDS received the colors in behalf of the company, as follows:

"Miss ROBBINS—I have been selected by the Union Home Guards to receive from your hands, in behalf of the ladies of Falmouth, this elegant, beautiful

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

THURSDAY.....MAY 23, 1861.

DAILY SESSION COMMONWEALTH.

TERMS.—FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH. If any person should pay for a longer time than the session continues the *Tri-weekly Commonwealth* will be sent long enough to make it up.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is published at FOUR DOLLARS per year, or FORTY Cents per month.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is Two Dollars per year.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be had at the counting-room at FIVE CENTS per single copy, or at THREE DOLLARS per hundred. Orders should be left at the office, or with the reporters, on the day before the publication of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

From the movements already made by the secessionists in the present Legislature, we feel warranted in saying that that party will not support any measure for arming the State that does not come up to all their views on the subject. It is plainly evident that the mere matter of arming the State is not all they want. They desire to have the control of the arms after they are purchased. *In this they cannot be gratified.* It would be far better for this Legislature to vote for an ordinance of secession at once, than to put arms in the hands of those who are determined to engineer Kentucky out of the Union at all hazards. Such a course would be cheaper, and it is manifest to all who have watched the policy of secession, that it would not be much less direct to secession than the plan of putting guns and money into the hands of secessionists.

Since the late overwhelming verdict of the people of Kentucky in favor of the Union, the conspirators have despaired of peaceable secession. They have, (if we may credit the report of certain Tennessee emissaries who have been here, returned and reported,) determined to take Kentucky out by force. Such an attempt on their part will be the signal for civil war. The Union men of Kentucky are composed of sterner stuff than are the "submissionists" of Tennessee and Virginia. The Union party of this Legislature will not appropriate a dollar for arming the State, unless they guard such appropriation in such a manner as to secure it against the possibility of being used against their party.

We believe there is a strong belief among the Union men of Kentucky, and growing stronger every day, that the *less* this Legislature appropriates for arming the State the better.

LOOK AT THIS.—The Federal Court is now in session. Suppose the Grand Jury should indict a citizen of Kentucky for an offense against the laws of the United States, and the Marshal should attempt to arrest the offender but is overpowered by a mob. Now, if the Federal Government, through any of its departments, should call the military to the aid of the civil law, Governor Magoffin would resist such a movement with the State Guard, since he forbids any movement by the United States upon the soil of Kentucky for any purpose whatever, whether that purpose be peaceable or hostile. This is another evidence of the intention of the Secessionists to produce a conflict with the Federal Government, and put Kentucky practically out of the Union.

Let us see if all this be not strictly true. If the Federal Government should attempt to send its sick, disabled soldiers to the Military Asylum at Harrodsburg; if it should attempt to send soldiers to the Newport Barracks; if the Custom-house at Louisville should be endangered, and the General Government should attempt to send the military of the United States to protect it, Governor Magoffin is pledged to resist all such movements, though strictly constitutional, with the State Guard. This is necessarily the meaning of the proclamation, since he forbids any movement upon the soil of Kentucky for ANY PURPOSE WHATEVER. Here, then, is a bold effort to precipitate a conflict with the United States, and bring war at all costs.

MR. CRITTENDEN FOR CONGRESS.—Monday last was county court day in Scott and Jessamine counties, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a large attendance of the people at both their county seats. Meetings were held at both places, and the Hon. John J. Crittenden was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Congress in this district at the ensuing election.

The preference thus expressed by the counties of Scott and Jessamine is felt by the Union men of every county in the district, and on the 20th of June next John J. Crittenden will be chosen the Representative of the Ashland district to the Congress of the United States by a majority that will be as gratifying to him as it will be to the friends of peace and Union throughout the entire length and breadth of the land.

A man named Underhill, a violent abolitionist, and known as the correspondent of the New York Tribune, was taken from the mail train at Harper's Ferry, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and placed in the encampment. Underhill, when taken, was returning from the Wheeling Convention of Western Virginia. His arrest and detention was made by the Virginia military authorities.

Harper's Magazine for June may be had at S. C. Bull's book store. It is a good number, containing much interesting reading.

Letter from Col. Crittenden.

The following letter will be read with interest, and its sentiments indorsed by every loyal Kentuckian. The suggestions in the last paragraph are worthy the consideration of the Legislature:

FRANKFORT, May 19, 1861.

Major-General Simon Buckner:

DEAR SIR—I have been in a most flattering manner elected to the command of a regiment in the State Guard. I have been commissioned as a Colonel, and though I have not qualified, I have accepted the position. With much anxiety, I have watched the growth of a manifest distrust of the State Guard. This distrust is shown in the conversations which any one may hear on the streets; is shown in the newspapers, and most important of all, is shown by the Legislature of Kentucky. Conscious of my own entire loyalty to my country and to her institutions, and feeling that my State is entitled to the perfect confidence and obedience of all her citizens, because no man has a right to question her patriotism, her courage, or her intelligence, I have been willing to engage in any service she might require of her sons.

I look upon the State Guard as being what the very name imports, viz: A guard for the protection of the honor and all the interests of Kentucky.

I look upon the position which Kentucky has taken, in these most trying times, with pride; and, as far as I can, will gladly aid her to maintain it. For I think she has shown a steadfast allegiance to our Federal Government, in rejecting the doctrine of secession. I think she has shown a devoted love for all her countrymen by refusing to let her sons engage in this fratricidal strife.

When, therefore, I accepted the Colonelship of a regiment in the State Guard, I expected to be sustained by the strong arm of Kentucky. Instead of confidence, suspicion and distrust, unmet I think, must be removed, or the Guard can do no service to the State, notwithstanding the ability with which you, sir, have labored in its organization and discipline. I am unwilling to be the soldier of any faction; I am willing, I am anxious to be the soldier of Kentucky.

In my humble judgment the State owes it to justice and her own dignity, either to disband the State Guard, or so to organize it that she can bestow upon it her entire confidence.

Respectfully, your friend,

T. L. CRITTENDEN.

Yesterday the committee on Military Affairs asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a petition from sundry citizens of Paducah, asking for an appropriation of money for the purpose of erecting a fort at that point. This elicited a spirited debate between Messrs. Whittaker and Rousseau, who favored the discharge of the committee, and Senator Johnson, who opposed it with earnestness and ability.

The speeches of Senators Whittaker and Rousseau were the speeches of the session, and as we know it is the desire of many members of the Union party that they should be published, we refrain from indicating the line of policy advocated by them.

Should, or either of them, accede to the earnest desire of their friends, our columns will be at their disposal. The committee will probably be discharged.

SEE WHAT OUR GOVERNOR IS TRYING TO DO.—The secessionists have, up to this time, been foiled in their devilish attempts to drag Kentucky into war and revolution. They denounced the doctrine of neutrality. They now, through the Governor, are attempting to so twist and turn that doctrine so as to produce, at all hazards, a conflict with the Federal Government. The Governor issues his proclamation, and threatens the United States. He is attempting to overthrow the authority of the United States in the State of Kentucky. In plain English, his proclamation is a bold, imprudent and dictatorial scheme to place Kentucky beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and place her practically out of the Union.

A DICTATOR.—Notwithstanding Kentucky is in the Union, and notwithstanding the Constitution of the United States is in full force here, Gov. Magoffin, "Commander-in-Chief of all the military forces of this State, on land or water," boldly defies the Federal Government, with all its power, against making any movement upon the soil of Kentucky for any purpose whatever; and that, too, notwithstanding such a movement might be consistent with our honor and our peace. He forbids the United States, or any of the States, from aiding us in putting down even a servile insurrection.

The Danville Tribune says that among the votes cast for the Union ticket, in Boyle county, was that of Mr. John Spears, Sr., one of the few surviving soldiers of the revolution, who remain to look with surprise and sorrow upon the madness of the people who wish to tear down the proud temple of liberty which the revolution, with its hardships and bloodshed, was fought. Mr. Spears was present in the ranks at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He is now 94 years old, and a pale, hearty old patriot.

Gov. Magoffin stood by and permitted a regiment to be organized in this State for the avowed purpose of joining the Confederate army and warring upon the Union, of which Kentucky is a part; and now, by his proclamation, he announces his determination to resist, with the State Guard, "any movement upon the soil of Kentucky," by the Government of the Union, to enlist Kentuckians in support of that Union.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch states that the small-pox is raging among the troops at Fortress Monroe, and adds that the physicians of that city are desirous of volunteering their services. Letters from the troops in the fortress, published in the northern papers, make no mention of any disease prevailing among them.

We are authorized to announce Capt. THOMAS BUFORD as a Union candidate to represent the county of Woodford in the lower branch of our next Legislature.

Proclamation of the Governor.

Whereas, numerous applications have been made to me from many good citizens of this Commonwealth, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the march of any forces of this or any other State or States over our soil, to make an apprehended attack upon the Federal forces at Cairo, in Illinois, or to disturb any otherwise the peaceful attitude of Kentucky with reference to the deplorable war now waging between the United States and the Confederate States. And whereas, numerous applications from like good citizens of this Commonwealth have also been made to me, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the occupation of any port or place, or the march over our sacred soil by any force of the United States for any purpose. And whereas, it is made fully evident, by every indication of public sentiment, that it is the determined purpose of the good people of Kentucky to maintain, with courageous firmness, the fixed position of self-defense, proposing or intending no invasion or aggression towards any other State or States, forbidding the quartering of troops upon her soil by either of the hostile sections, but simply standing aloof from an unnatural, horrid, and lamentable strife, for the existence of which Kentucky, neither by thought, word, nor act, is in any wise responsible. And whereas, the policy thus recommended by so many of my fellow-citizens of all political leanings, is, in my judgment, wise, peaceful, safe, and honorable, and the most likely to preserve peace and amity between the neighboring bordering States on both shores of the Ohio river, and protect Kentucky, generally, from the ravages of a deplorable war. And whereas, the arms distributed to the "State Guard," composed as it is of gentlemen equally conscientious and honest, who entertain the opinions of both parties, are not to be used against the Federal Government nor the Confederate States, but to resist and prevent encroachments upon her soil, her rights, her honor, and her sovereignty by either of the belligerent parties and to preserve the peace, safety, prosperity, and happiness and strict neutrality of her people, in the hope she may soon have an opportunity to become a successful mediator between them; and in order to remove the unfounded distrust and suspicions of purposes to force Kentucky out of the Union, at the point of the bayonet—which may have been strongly and wickedly engendered in the public mind in regard to my own position and that of the "State Guard,"

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and Commander-in-Chief of all her military forces, on land or water, have issued this my proclamation, hereby notifying and warning all other States, whether separate or united, and especially the "United States" and the "Confederate States," that I solemnly forbid any movement upon the soil of Kentucky or the occupation of any port, post, or place whatever within the lawful boundary and jurisdiction of this State, by any of the forces under the orders of the States aforesaid, for any purpose whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the Legislative and Executive authorities of this State previously granted. I also hereby especially forbid all good citizens of this Commonwealth, whether incorporated in the "State Guard" or otherwise, making any warlike or hostile demonstrations whatever against any of the authorities aforesaid, earnestly requesting all citizens, civil and military, to be obedient hereto; to be obedient to the laws and lawful orders of both the civil and military authorities; to remain when off military duty quietly and peacefully at their homes, pursuing their lawful avocations; to refrain all words and acts likely to engender hot blood and provoke collision; to pursue such a line of wise conduct as will promote peace and tranquility, and a sense of safety and security, and thus keep far away from our beloved land and people the deplorable calamities of invasion; but at the same time earnestly counseling my fellow-citizens of Kentucky to make prompt and efficient preparations to assume the armor and attitude prescribed by the paramount and supreme law of self-defense—and strictly of self-defense alone; praying Almighty God to have us evermore in his holy keeping, and to preserve us in peace, prosperity, and security forever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, L. S. [I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

THOMAS B. MONROE, Jr., Secy. of State.

May 21, 1861—w&t—w&t—21st.

The Missouri military bill is clearly unconstitutional. It only requires the troops to swear allegiance to the Constitution of the State. This is an open and direct violation of section 33, article 2, of the Constitution of Missouri. It requires the State Guards to disarm all other armed bodies in the State, including the United States troops. Its whole spirit is in violation of the Federal and State constitutions.

Our readers have observed that we have placed a far different construction upon the Governor's recent proclamation than some of our Union contemporaries. We hope that the latter are right, and that we are in error. But we are still of opinion that that dictatorial document is an ingenious instrument by which to produce a conflict with the General Government. Time will show whether or not we are in error.

The Washington correspondent says that "Extra Billy Smith," who has been some days in Washington, is suspected of being a spy. If it is true, the Smith family stands a chance of losing an extra Billy.

Harper's Magazine for June may be had at S. C. Bull's book store. It is a good number, containing much interesting reading.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, May 21.

A special dispatch to the Commercial says the Governor of Delaware has appointed DuPont Major-General of that State. He is a graduate of West Point, and has seen service. He is the celebrated manufacturer of gunpowder.

The Commercial also learns from authentic source, that the extra session of Congress will be short; business will be compactly arranged and presented. According to present appearances, almost perfect unanimity will prevail. An impetus will be given to the loyal sentiment, and everything done that can bring the contest to a speedy termination.

Important information just obtained leads to the firm belief that England and France will concur with our government in the steps taken to reassert its authority. This is also the case with all the diplomatic representatives in Washington. A cordial understanding exists with them all.

It will be found that Lord Lyons will fully support the views expressed in the instructions to Mr. Adams.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.

Private dispatches from Helena announce the explosion of the steamer Kentucky yesterday, and not less than twenty lives, including both clerks, were lost, but no particulars are given. The Kentucky was a Memphis and Vicksburg mail packet. Value \$30,000.

Private dispatches also announce a blockade at Memphis, prohibiting the passage of all upward bound boats.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

A special dispatch to the New York Post says:

A force of 1,000 rebel troops left Harper's Ferry yesterday for Grafton, Va., to resist the passage of Federal troops from Wheeling.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.

The report from Martin county, Indiana, last night about secessionists committing depredations seems to be a mistake. There is however a band of desperadoes in that county who have been plundering and threatening the lives of citizens, and we learn this morning from good authority that four men were arrested at Dover Hill yesterday by a mob of 100 men.

BALTIMORE, May 21.

The New York second regiment passed through the city to-day, and were well received and cheered in all parts of the city.

Hon. Chauncery Shaffer made a speech to the New York seventh regiment to-day, invoking them by no means to return to their homes before the close of the war. It is understood they will be guided in the matter by Gen. Scott, and are willing to remain if there are any prospects of a speedy opening of the campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

Captain Forbes of the prize vessel denies knowing anything about the blockade, and that the secession flag found on board belonged to the former captain.

MONTGOMERY, May 21.

Governor Ellis telegraphs President Davis that North Carolina has unanimously passed an ordinance of secession.

WHAT IS MARTIAL LAW?

At the present crisis, the significance of a term so much used, and with so little accurate sense of its meaning, becomes unusually important.

Bouvier defines martial law as "a code established for the government of the army and navy of the United States," whose principal rules are to be found in the articles of war, prescribed by act of Congress. But Chancellor Kent says this definition applies only to military law, while martial law is quite a distinct thing, and is founded on parity of necessity, and proclaimed by a military chief.

Martial law is generally and vaguely held to be a suspension of all ordinary civil rights and process—and as such, approximates closely to a military despotism.

It is an arbitrary law, originating in emergencies. In times of extreme peril to the State, either from without or within, the public welfare demands extraordinary measures. And martial law, being proclaimed, signifies that the operation of the ordinary legal delays of justice is suspended by the military power, which has for the time become supreme.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—The Savannah (Ga.) Republican says: "We have good reason to believe that, if not already done, a change will soon be effected in the Cabinet of President Davis. It will extend to the War and Attorney-General's offices, and it is understood that Mr. Walker and Mr. Benjamin are to change places.

JUDGE ADAMS.—At the request, and on the authority of several gentlemen from Greenupburg, the Frankfort Yeoman denies the statement which we published concerning this person. Our information was had in the town of Greenupburg, through which we were passing, and our authority was such as could not be doubted. Not one individual, but twenty, informed us of the facts, which were matters of public notoriety. A gentleman who was in Greenupburg shortly after the publication of the paragraph, assures us of its substantial correctness. We believe it to be true, and that the Yeoman has been misled by an unscrupulous and interested informant.

May 26—w&t—w&t—21st.

RE. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, Williamsburg, New York.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—The Savannah (Ga.) Republican says: "We have good reason to believe that, if not already done, a change will soon be effected in the Cabinet of President Davis. It will extend to the War and Attorney-General's offices, and it is understood that Mr. Walker and Mr. Benjamin are to change places.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, L. S. [I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

THOMAS B. MONROE, Jr., Secy. of State.

May 21, 1861—w&t—w&t—21st.

Academy for Instruction in Writing, Book-keeping and Drawing.

(On the Corner of Ann and Clinton Streets.)

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Constipation*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, *Delicate Females*, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a *deranged state of the stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of *Henry C. Spalding* on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the **PRICE, 25 CENTS.**

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Will Convince all who Suffer from
HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your obt' servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA.,
January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BEVELY VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, Jan. 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Fuller, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instant. Truly yours,

W. M. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crocks, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeiters.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual *Alterative* that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for the disease Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSPIELAS, RASH ON ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OR THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of those have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.

THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.

THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark car E. O. NORTON, Louisville.

THROUGH TICKETS AND RATES OF FREIGHT APPLIED.

SHORTH LINE, Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857.—E. O. NORTON, Agent,

ST. CLAIR STREET, Frankfort, Ky.,
(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving

Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$3; Item \$5 extra.

LOB! LOB! LOB!—The greatest accommo-

dation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, a. m., until 9 o'clock, p. m.

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

SOMETHING NEW!

DAGUERREOTYPES, AMBROTYPE, PHOTO-

GRAPHS, AND IVORY TYPES.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark car E. O. NORTON, Louisville.

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(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

WE warrant our Oils to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

We invite those in the city and vicinity to call and examine for themselves.

Persons ordering from a distance, satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. We invite a comparative trial with any manufacturing establishment in America.

C. R. HASKIN, Agent, or

A. G. HODGES, Treasurer,

Kanawha C. C. M. OH Manufacturing Co., Feb. 14, 1860. 97 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

About the 6th instant, a light BAY

HORSE, shot all round, 15½ hands

high, a star on his forehead and snip on the nose; one hind foot white; 8 or 9 years old. He may have light harness marks, as he works in my carriage.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid upon conviction of the thief and return of the horse, if stolen; or a generous reward if he should have strayed.

Frankfort, dec 12th. A. W. DUDLEY.

LESLIE COMBS.

Cincinnati and Kentucky River Packet.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. STIVERS, Master.

Leaves Cincinnati on Mondays at 4 p. m.,

for Frankfort and Munday's Landing, and for Woodford and Cogar's Landings on Thursdays, at 4 p. m.

Returning, leaves Frankfort Wednesdays and Sundays, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to John R. Graham, agent, Frankfort. nov 19th.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of

Frankfort and the surrounding country, that

we will keep constantly on hand Yohenehy,

Kentucky River, Pomery and Cannel Coal, which

we will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which

we will sell on accomodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Ken-

tucky river, immediately below the Railroad

Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd

and Crittenden. JOHN C. BATES.

September 3, 1860.

Notice to Trespassers.

WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shoot-

ing game, and cutting trees upon our